

10,000 Shout For Peace at Garden Rally

Boos at Mention of Wilson Are Drowned by Cheers
Roosevelt's Name Greeted by Hises
Supporter of Ex-President Thrown Out During Riotous Scene

Ten thousand voices filled Madison Square Garden last night with a great cry for peace. For the better part of three hours they clamored unceasingly that the nation be kept out of war. The speakers seldom held the floor unopposed. Most of the time the big flag-draped oval was sounding to the shouts of those who dreaded that the next few weeks might bring forth. Outside the building overflow meetings, held back by police cordons, echoed the clamor.

The men and women, called together by the Emergency Peace Federation, cheered at the mention of the flag and at every reference to emancipated Russia. They booed and hissed Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, John Purroy Mitchell and other leaders, who have said that the road to the nation's relief lies through armed conflict. But the almost continual noise largely was an inarticulate cry for peace.

Belligerent Was Present
Only one fight of noticeable proportions marred the pacifism of the meeting, and this leaped forth at the first mention of Theodore Roosevelt's name by Dr. David Starr Jordan.

"A few years ago," he began, "every one was in favor of peace. Theodore Roosevelt?"

Apparently some two-fisted adherent of the Colonel had wandered into the meeting. The "boos" that swelled up at the mention of that name were still drowning out Dr. Jordan, when a sound of tumult arose above the general roar of disapproval. On the south side of the arena fists were rising and falling, and presently the disturber was escorted from the building. It took ten men to take him.

John E. Milholland, chairman of the meeting, then warned all other possible disturbers before Dr. Jordan continued his address.

"There has been a plot to break up this meeting," he announced. "If the next person who tries to receive a broken head, it is his own fault. The police will protect us from disturbers who would not let us know how to protect ourselves."

Before this Mr. Milholland had brought forth a great shout of approval from the meeting by calling for Dr. Jordan to resume his address. The racket which followed was dwarfed by the mighty roar that swept up, when he said a moment later: "Let us guard against the United States becoming Russia."

It rose to their feet and swung their arms. Women in the boxes screamed down into the whirlpool of noise below. It was several moments before the speaker could continue.

From then on the shouts grew louder and louder as the meeting progressed. They reached another high water mark of sound a little later, when Dr. Jordan declared that it would not affect the way one way or the other "if the conquering hero were to take 5,000 Wall Street clerks over to France to fight."

Roosevelt's Name Hissed
Colonel Roosevelt bore the brunt of the attack by speakers and audience last night. He drew the greatest chorus of boos and hisses, when Dr. Judah L. Magnes, who followed Dr. Jordan, said: "It may be that a certain blood-thirsty ex-President wishes us to go to war."

PUTTING THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE



U. S. Withdraws Whitlock And Belgian Relief Workers

Government Publicly Arraigns Germany, Accuses Her of Violating Pledges and Oppressing Envoy—Dutch to Continue Work Under American Supervision

Washington, March 24.—Because of "the German government's disregard of its written undertakings" for the protection of Americans and American relief work in Belgium the State Department announced to-day that American Minister Brand Whitlock had been withdrawn from Brussels and the staff of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium advised that they should not remain longer in German-occupied territory.

Minister Whitlock, who has been kept on Belgian territory chiefly to aid the relief work, will go to Havre, the temporary capital of the Belgian government. The places of the withdrawn American relief workers will be taken by Dutch citizens, and the commission, through that means, will continue from Dutch bases, as best it can, the work of caring for ten million dependent Belgians.

The department's announcement, one of the most severe indictments of Germany yet drawn by the United States, recites that restrictions have been imposed on the Americans "which, under ordinary conditions, would never have been tolerated," and that Minister Whitlock has been denied diplomatic privileges and courtesy. It says that the most serious development, however, has come within the last ten days, when several of the commission relief ships have been "attacked without warning by German submarines, in flagrant violation of the solemn engagements of the German government."

The statement of the President, the Minister at Brussels has been instructed to withdraw from Belgium, with forced to leave Belgium and consular officers, and take up his official residence at Havre.

After consultation with the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Mr. Whitlock has also been instructed to arrange for the departure of the American members of the commission. This is a single-minded purpose of this government, the seriousness of which is fully appreciated by the government, was taken only after careful consideration and full consultation with all the interests involved.

Withdrawal Delayed
When diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off, the normal procedure would have been to withdraw the minister at Brussels and the members of the Relief Commission. Both this government and the commission felt a heavy moral responsibility for the millions of innocent civilians behind the German lines, and it was decided that the work of the commission should be kept going, despite all difficulties, until continued American participation became impossible.

Relations the German authorities in Brussels withdrew from Mr. Whitlock the diplomatic privileges and immunities which he had up to that time enjoyed. His courier service to The Hague was stopped; he was denied the privilege of communicating with the Department of State in cipher, and later even in plain language. The members of the Relief Commission were placed under great restrictions of movements and communications, which hampered the efficient performance of their task. In spite of all these difficulties, the government and the commission were determined to keep the work going till the last possible moment.

Ship Pledges Violated
Now, however, a more serious difficulty has arisen. In the course of the last ten days several of the commission's ships have been attacked without warning by German submarines in flagrant violation of the solemn engagements of the German government. Protests addressed by this government to Berlin through the intermediary of the Spanish government have not been answered.

"The German government's disregard of its written undertakings causes grave concern as to the future of the relief work. In any event, it is felt that the American staff of the commission can no longer serve with advantage in Belgium. Although a verbal promise has been made that the members of the commission would be permitted to leave if they desire, the German government's undertakings have not been such that the department would feel warranted in accepting responsibility for leaving these American citizens in German-occupied territory."

This government has approved the proposals of the Netherlands government to send into Belgium a certain number of Netherlands subjects to carry on the work thus far performed by the American staff.

Knowing that a break between Germany and the United States was but a matter of weeks, Mr. Hoover began some time ago to pick out men regarded by the government of Holland to take the place of American relief workers in Belgium. These men are now thoroughly conversant with the methods of the American workers. Transfer of the relief work to them will be a mere matter of routine.

Subway Blast Kills Four Men, Injures 11

Explosion Occurs at Blackwell's Island End, Near Queensboro Bridge

Four men were killed and one injured in a premature blast in the subway being constructed under the East River, near the Queensboro Bridge, last night at 11:15 o'clock.

Germans Here Send \$1,000,000 in Gold to Mexico

Federal Agents Tracing Payments Said To Be for Use of Army

El Paso, Tex., March 24.—More than \$1,000,000 in gold has been sent to the border during the last week from Germans in New York City to Germans in border towns for use in Mexico. Half of this amount, it was learned to-day, has come to El Paso and has been taken to Juarez. On Friday one draft for \$125,000 was cashed in gold.

The money, it is said, was taken at once to Juarez. Another draft for \$50,000 and several thousand dollars in smaller drafts were cashed in gold coin to-day.

Information, on which government agents are said to be working, has been received to the effect that the Mexican government has been pledged a large amount by Germany to be used in reorganizing its army under German officers. This money, it is said, is being advanced to the German government by Germans in this country, because of the difficulty in transporting the gold from Germany direct to Mexico.

Germans, who admit they are reservists who have fled from the United States, are active in Guadalajara, Mexico, organizing a German regiment and instructing Mexican soldiers, according to reports arriving here to-day from Central Mexico. Guadalajara is regarded as the German stronghold in Mexico.

Departure of National Guard regiments from the border this week was marked by the desertion of a number of Germans who had been members of the regiments during the entire time they were on the border.

From one Georgia regiment leaving last night for its home station three Germans disappeared just before the regiment entered. All were seen in Juarez to-day, mingling with Germans on the Mexican side.

All the German deserters are regarded by army men as spies, who have been here getting information which they could not get after the return of the regiments to home stations. One, giving the name of von Linden and a private in the 1st Georgia, said he had deserted from the German navy, in which he said he was a midshipman.

It is reported that the explosion was caused by a bar of iron falling on some dynamite.

Russians Oust Grand Duke as Chief of Army

Nicholas Replaced by Alexieff; Attack on Petrograd Feared

Germans Massing for Drive Against Capital

Constitutional Democrats, Led by Miliukoff, Declare for Republic

London, March 24.—Sweeping changes in the command of the Russian army were announced to-day.

Grand Duke Nicholas, owing to his connection with the Romanoff dynasty, has been retired as commander-in-chief, and General Alexieff, chief of the General Staff, has been appointed temporary commander.

General Alexieff has been replaced by General Letchitsky, the conqueror of Bukovina and Eastern Galicia, as commander of the Russian army on the central front. General Korniloff is to command the troops in the Petrograd district.

Coincident with these changes comes well authenticated reports that Hindenburg is concentrating enormous quantities of munitions and supplies and powerful forces of troops on the northern end of the Riga front, preparing for a grand offensive which may aim at the Russian capital itself.

There is even a suggestion in these advices that the Russian authorities are considering the transfer of the seat of government to Moscow.

Riga Front Loyal
General Korniloff held several conferences to-day with the delegates of the workmen's and soldiers' council regarding this hostile movement of the enemy, while at a great meeting of the soldiers and delegates of the Duma on the Riga front it was resolved unanimously to strain every effort for the defense of the country.

The Central Committee and the Parliamentary representatives of the Constitutional Democratic party at Petrograd voted to-day in favor of a republican form of government for Russia, according to a Petrograd dispatch. Professor Paul N. Miliukoff, the Foreign Minister in the new government, is leader of this party.

The following proclamation to the people of Petrograd was issued to-day by A. J. Guchkoff, Minister of War: "The enemy is menacing the capital from two directions. First, he is concentrating continually on our northern front great quantities of munitions, supplies and men. Second, he is concentrating his spies in Petrograd. Steps against the latter are an immediate necessity."

Spies Busy Everywhere
It is always a difficult task to unmask these traitors, who hide everywhere, seeking to cover their criminal activities under the cloak of all social conditions, all trades, wearing all uniforms, mixing themselves with the crowd, in which they sow discord and spread distrust among the timid and weak. To the enemy's clandestine spy system we must oppose that of our General Staff. Citizens and soldiers should be watchful wise, for the danger is great.

"Do not confound our anti-spy agents with the secret police of the old regime, who have gone forever and who are useless to the new regime, which governs in accord with the will of the people. The new regime will not permit any revival of the old dark forces."

"Citizens, be prudent. Do not reveal secrets of national defense. Be vigilant. Stand attentive. Be on guard."

No Repudiation of Debts

Another proclamation issued by the provisional government said it would meet faithfully all the pecuniary engagements of the late government, notably with regard to interest and amortization of state debts, the fulfillment of commercial contracts and the payment of official salaries. Direct customs duties and other taxes will be levied as in the past until modified in accordance with the new laws. The proclamation continues:

"The war involves enormous special taxes, but the new fiscal system which will be planned by the Ministry of Finance will distribute all taxation according to the financial capacity of the different classes liable."

Cosmopolitan Cooks

Jewish women through the ages have adapted the foods of all countries to the religious laws of their race. To-day they are the most versatile of cooks, as you will see from the notable Jewish dishes described this morning on Page 7, Section IV.

Unusual subjects of interest to women are discussed on The Tribune Institute's pages every Sunday. But there is more than entertainment; there is knowledge, too. For instance, the Institute takes new household devices and enables you to guide your buying by the experience of disinterested experts. See this morning's recommendations, including a refrigerator, a dish washing machine and some new kitchen utensils.

The Sunday Tribune

Call Out National Guard For Local Defence Duty; New Vigor at Washington

Making Up Mr. Wilson's Mind

By C. W. Gilbert

Washington, March 24.—The war which is almost here—"we are already in it," said a high official yesterday—"will be a real war."

It will not be half war or near war. It will not be "something just as good" as war, nor armed neutrality nor mere financial assistance to the Allies.

It will involve the acceptance of whatever burden unforeseen changes of European circumstances may throw this way.

It will be man fashion war entered into man fashion. It is safe to make these predictions, not because of the determination of the Administration, as reported in this morning's newspapers, to fight something more than a mere defensive war, but only because the President is being driven onward partly by events and partly by men in whom the crisis has developed, for the moment at least, some capacity for leadership.

President's Hand Is Being Forced
The dispatches which represent the Administration as decided upon a vigorous prosecution of the war are merely a part of the machinery by which the President's hand is being forced. They are put out for the purpose of making the nation expect a vigorous and aggressive policy from the Administration, and when the country has come to look for such a policy the President, who has his ear constantly to the ground, will not disappoint it.

At least, that is the theory which lies behind much of the alleged "news" that has recently been sent from Washington, "news" that gives a totally false impression of energy and preparation, but which may be followed by the exhibition of energy and preparation. The arming of ships was preceded by news of this sort, by the steady and persistent announcement that the Administration would arm our merchantmen, while the President himself was really deliberating and hesitating over arming them. Ultimately they were armed.

The recent advancing of the date for the extra session was another illustration of the application of the same kind of publicity methods. While the President was busy telling all callers that he saw no reason for bringing Congress together earlier than April 16, that nothing could be accomplished by an earlier session, the country was being told in dispatches from Washington that the President would call an earlier session.

Wilson Listened To His Cabinet
And he did call an earlier session, after listening to the arguments of a strong majority of his Cabinet in favor of a prompt convening of Congress and a declaration by it of the existence of a state of war.

The announcement this morning, more or less hedged about with qualifying words, that the Administration has formed a policy of carrying on something more than a mere defensive war, is of the same nature as these previous announcements, whose source has not been disclosed and whose truth has been of a prophetic character. They have become true.

And this one is true now, to the extent that there is a war party within the Democratic party which has a policy in favor of entering into hostilities with all the nation's force. This war party consists of a majority of the Cabinet and of some of the Senators. It believes not merely in lending money to the Allies, but in raising an army and equipping it as soon as it can be equipped without interfering with the flow of arms and ammunition to the English and French and in sending that army abroad in numbers sufficient to accomplish the defeat of Germany.

Crisis Develops
Leaders in Cabinet
The leadership for which one looked in vain a short time ago is beginning to show itself in the Wilson Cabinet. The crisis has developed strength in men not heretofore supposed to be strong. The war party in the Cabinet carried the President with it in the matter of advancing the date of the extra session of Congress.

He came hesitatingly, it is true, and only part way, but still he came. He is expected to go the rest of the way. The war party in the Cabinet is strong by virtue of the cause it represents. The logic of events is with it. It is hard to enter war half way.

The leader of the war party has been Secretary McAdoo. He is ardently pro-Ally, and by reason of his relationship with the President he has been more outspoken than any of his associates in urging a war policy.

that preparation is for, except to put our national strength in a state of efficiency.

Everybody realizes that this is a sort of unnatural situation. We are making preparations and buying supplies and all that sort of thing, and yet the policy of the country is still to be determined by the legislative body, and just what will happen is to be determined by the President and Congress.

All that you can say of the War Department is that it is pressing ahead all purchases of everything that will be needed to equip an army if the army is to be called upon.

Of course everybody knows that the international situation is tense. The War Department, like every other department of the government, is busy with a state of preparation, but without attempt on the part of the department or anybody else to determine what

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Protection of Bridges, Railways and Plants
First War Measure

Troops Here May Get Orders To-day

Baker Spurred to Action by Governor of Massachusetts

Washington, March 24.—After a brief holiday, most of the National Guard is to be called out again. The call for most of the units in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and other states will be issued to-morrow, it was declared on high authority to-night.

The work of the Guard this time is to be the guarding of important arsenals, gun factories, bridges, tunnels and strategic points in transportation lines, against cranks and German criminal agents, who might easily play havoc with plans for preparedness with a few well placed bombs.

The last nail in the argument for an immediate guard for such strategic points was driven home by Governor McCall and Senator Lodge in an interview to-day with Secretary of War Baker.

McCall Shows Necessity Of Guarding Arsenal

Governor McCall pointed to the necessity of guarding the Springfield Arsenal, one of the two places in the country where Springfield rifles are manufactured, and of guarding the Fore River shipbuilding plant, where so many ships for the navy, ranging from the new battle-cruisers down to torpedo boat destroyers, are under construction.

All speedy transportation in the manufacturing centres of New England and the rest of the country could be prevented for perhaps weeks by a few bombs in the Hoosac Tunnel and the bridges which span the Connecticut River, he pointed out. The Watertown Arsenal also should be guarded.

Governor McCall also proposed that Massachusetts should purchase from the War Department some of the 400,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles which are no longer used, but which, nevertheless, are pretty good rifles for ordinary work.

Would Arm Home Guard On Duty as Sentinels

These would be used, he explained, by the "home guard" which Massachusetts proposes to raise for just such work as the protection of strategic points, after the National Guard has been sent to the front.

Secretary Baker declared that under existing law this would be impossible, as the proposed home guard of Massachusetts could not be held to be within the meaning of "citizens' associations" in the text of the law authorizing the sale of such rifles.

At this point Senator Lodge offered to introduce a bill authorizing the sale of the rifles to home guards as soon as Congress meets, to which Mr. Baker gave his approval.

Wilson Prepares Sweeping Demand On Congress

Now Proposed That General Military Budget Shall Coordinate Many Measures

Washington, March 24.—Having taken virtually every defence measure possible before the assembling of Congress, President Wilson and his advisers in the executive branch of the government are concentrating their efforts to prepare for the more sweeping steps, for which Congressional authority will be sought.

The details of the steps to be recommended are held in closest confidence, but officials let it be known to-day that among the rest a general military budget, coordinating many items of expense deemed imperative, will be laid before the House and Senate when the extra session begins, a week from Monday.

During the day the Council of National Defence held a long conference with its advisory committee of seven industrial leaders, who have mapped